

# MUST BE FIGHT TO A FINISH, SAY GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN AGREEMENT

GERMAN OFFICERS WATCHING ADVANCE OF THEIR TROOPS



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## ALLIES DRIVEN ACROSS MARNE THIRTY MILES EAST OF PARIS

Kaiser Reported to Have Given an Order to Take French Capital and Antwerp at All Cost—Sends Troops From France to the Vistula.

LONDON, Sept. 5 (Associated Press).—Russia, France and Great Britain to-day signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations. Following is the text of the protocol:

"The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, hereby declare as follows: The British, French and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies. In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at London in triplicate this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

"E. GREY (British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.)  
"PAUL CAMBON (French Ambassador to Great Britain.)  
"BECKENDORFF (Russian Ambassador to Great Britain.)"

LONDON, Sept. 5 [United Press].—It is believed here that the agreement signed to-day will serve to permit France and England to have the final say in any peace negotiations, should the German armed forces be crushed.

It has been suggested that Russia might demand that Austria-Hungary be turned over to her intact after the war. Now, it will be possible for England, trading with France on the one hand and Russia on the other, to insist on a basis of settlement that will not disturb the balance of Europe in the future.

The signing of the above compact can only mean that the war is to be prolonged until each of the nations party to it has exhausted all of its resources. Already the public in England and France are being educated up to the idea that Paris may fall into the hands of the Germans.

All accounts agree that the moment is approaching swiftly when the French capital must have resort to its own defenses. Despite occasional temporary successes of the allies, their lines appear to be slowly giving ground before the German advance. The Germans in the form of a semi-circle seem to have reached points east and west of Paris, their left wing touching La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne. This situation may have hastened the agreement signed to-day.

## ALLIED FORCES ARE NOW REPORTED TO BE IN GRAVE DANGER

BORDEAUX, France, Sept. 5 [United Press].—The Antwerp correspondent of the Petit Parisien wires to his paper, now being published here, that German officers who have been taken prisoners declare that it is the intention of the Kaiser and the German General Staff to take both Paris and Antwerp at all costs.

LONDON, Sept. 5 [Associated Press].—An official communication from Bordeaux, the new seat of the French Government, speaks of the German movement on Paris as having been diverted to the eastward, in which direction the invaders have reached La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, some thirty miles east of Paris. This would seem to confirm the German announcement that the allied forces have been driven to and in some cases across the River Marne.

According to other sources of information, the German troops are much nearer Paris than has been indicated of-

ficially; they are said to be within a few miles of Chantilly, twenty miles north of the capital.

The official information bureau announced to-day that a German squadron had sunk fifteen British fishing boats in the North Sea.

PARIS, Sept. 5 [Associated Press].—An official announcement says: "The enemy is pursuing his . . . movement. He continues to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on his right and to march in a southeast direction."

[One word, the omission of which from the French official statement is indicated by asterisks, was evidently confused in transmission. It appears most likely to have been meant for "converging."]

## NEW POPE IS FOR DECISIVE ACTION TO END THE WAR

Benedict XV. Holds That Head of Church Must Not Merely Preach Peace, but Place Himself Among Combatants to Gain It.

ROME, Sept. 5.—It was related here to-day that in conversations before his election, Pope Benedict XV. repeatedly expressed the necessity that the Pontiff should intervene with an appeal for peace, not in a purely evangelical form, but in precise diplomatic action.

"The Pope," he is quoted as saying, "must actually place himself amidst the combatants instead of keeping away and preaching peace and concord from a distance."

It is asserted that these ideas were expressed in the Conclave with Genoese tenacity, but at the same time showing such absolute neutrality toward the belligerents that it caused the majority to elect him Pontiff.

Pope Benedict, according to announcement made here to-day, will hold a reception for the diplomatic envoys in Rome on Sept. 7.

Pope Benedict XV. has selected Cardinal Ferrata as Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Ferrata was the strongest candidate for the papal throne in the Conclave which resulted in the election of the new Pontiff, it has developed. He succeeds Cardinal Merry Del Val, who was Secretary under Pope Pius X. Cardinal Ferrata's work as Papal Nuncio at Paris and as Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops in Rome stamped him as a finished diplomat.

## King Albert Hurt by Shell; His Automobile Is Wrecked

LONDON, Sept. 5 [Associated Press].—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shrapnel splinter while he was heading the retreat of Belgian troops to Antwerp.

A shell exploded against the rear wheel of the automobile in which King Albert was seated and his car was badly damaged.

Earlier advices reported what was probably the same incident, but it had not been before stated that the King was wounded. It was stated that his car had been slightly damaged by a stray bit of shell.

## KARLSRUHE SINKS THREE SHIPS; DISABLES A BRITISH CRUISER

Cruiser Dresden Said to Have Sunk British Warship Glasgow—Luckless Passengers Landed on Desert Island.

The first word to come up from the Caribbean concerning the activities of the elusive German cruiser Karlsruhe since her running fight with British cruisers, reported three weeks ago, was that brought to New York to-day from two different sources telling of her victory over the British cruiser Bristol off the Haitian coast and her sinking of three British merchantmen in the Caribbean. One report adds that the smaller German cruiser Dresden had met and sunk the British cruiser Glasgow off Colombia.

Some confirmation of the Karlsruhe's exploits come to-day from J. F. Whitney & Co., ships' brokers at No. 5 Bridge street, who got a cable from the Lancashire Shipping Company of Liverpool saying that within the week the Karlsruhe had sunk the British merchantman Bowes Castle, bound from Brazil to New York with a cargo of nitrate of soda, and had sunk her off the British island of St. Lucia. The captain, E. R. Howe, the crew and all the stores were taken off the Bowes Castle before she was sent beneath the waves and the German commander of the Karlsruhe exhibited a daring challenge to the English by landing the Bowes Castle's luckless crew at Maranhuo on the island of St. Lucia. The Bowes Castle, which was of 4,650 tons burden, was built in 1913.

Report of the other successful ventures of the Karlsruhe and her smaller consort, the Dresden, were brought to port by German reservists aboard the Clyde line steamer ship Algonquin, in from Puerto Colombia, Colombia. H. H. Wiesner, who is a lieutenant of reservists, formerly in business in Colombia, and in charge of the seventy-eight other second line men of the German army aboard the Clyde liner, was authority for this version of the cruisers' exploits.

Word had come to Colombia several weeks ago, said Lieut. Wiesner, through the crew of a neutral merchantman, that after the Karlsruhe had sunk San Juan, Porto Rico, whither

she had taken refuge from British pursuers, she met and engaged the Bristol near the coast of Haiti and badly disabled her, subsequently the Bristol was sighted in tow of another British cruiser.

Word that the Dresden had captured and sunk the British cruiser Glasgow was brought to Colombian ports by a Dutch skipper from Georgetown, Demerara, said Wiesner, and was published in Colombian papers. Denial of the truth of this report subsequently was made in Georgetown by the British authorities.

That the Karlsruhe had sent to the bottom two merchantmen under the British flag before she met the Bowes Castle was also vouched for by the German lieutenant. After the crews and stores of the two ships had been transferred to the Karlsruhe and they had been sunk the German cruiser landed its prisoners on a small island—more dot in the Caribbean—near the port of Baranquilla, said Wiesner, and gave them enough supplies to suffice for a month. He promised he would forward word of their plight to Baranquilla so that they would be rescued.

The Evening World will be published as usual on Monday, Labor Day.